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TITLE: Cellular and Molecular Changes of the Respiratory System in Rats Exposed to ACM Combustion

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The use of ACM in the	military and private se	actor is increasing	Yet little is known	
The use of ACM in the	military and private so	ACM	ently of a regult of	
concerning the toxici	ty of the byproducts of	ACM COMBUSCION. Rec	entry, as a result of	
accidents and mishaps	, significant interest	nas developed regardı	ng the potential health	
hazards associated wit	th the combustion of AC	M and the release of	toxic gases, vapors and	
particles. We hypothesize that exposure to such atmospheres result in cellular and				
molecular alterations that ultimately may lead to lung injury. Smoke inhalation is one of				
more cutal afteractions that distinguishing the development of edult regulatory distress				
a number of conditions that can result in the development of adult respiratory distress				
syndrome (ARDS), a severe form of lung injury that carries with it significant mortality.				
We propose to investigate the cellular and molecular changes of the respiratory system in				
rate exposed to ACM C	ombustion atmospheres.	By identifying the o	ritical pathways	
rats exposed to ACM combustion atmospheres. By identifying the critical pathways necessary for the development of lung injury from ACM combustion atmospheres, we could				
necessary for the development of lung injury from her combaction temporary in				
apply that knowledge toward new and improved methods of treatment for lung injury including ARDS. In addition, by investigating the cellular and molecular changes prior to				
including ARDS. In a	ddition, by investigati	ng the cellular and m	olecular changes prior to	
lung injury, we may be	e able to identify biom	arkers that would be	early predictors of those	
individuals at risk for	or progression to lung	injury following expo	sure.	
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#### Introduction

This research involves characterization of the pulmonary toxicity associated with exposure to combustion atmospheres of advanced composite material. Using rats as the animal model, we determine the changes to the respiratory system defining the cellular and molecular alterations which preclude lung injury. By identifying the critical pathways necessary for the development of lung injury in this model, we can apply this knowledge toward the development of new and improved methods of treatment.

#### **Body**

To date, the exposures necessary to complete the control groups have been completed. The animals have been sacrificed and the lung lavages completed. Cell counts and identification have also been performed. Unfortunately, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining the composite material, the combustion groups have not been completed. Only recently have we been able to obtain composite material thereby putting the project approximately 6 months behind schedule. Analyses cannot be performed until the smoke groups are completed since the comparison is between controls and combustion groups. Work remaining to be completed for year 1 is as follows:

Expose rats to combustion atmospheres with interim sacrifices at 1,3,7,21 and 156 days. Run cytokine and protein analyses for comparison between controls and composite groups. Compare cellular changes as well as histological changes. This work will be completed in the early part of year 2 and should have minimal impact on the scheduled work designated for year 2.

#### **Key Research Accomplishments**

Control group exposures are finished.

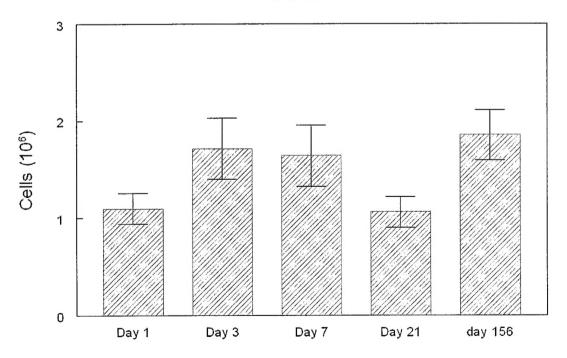
## **Reportable Outcomes**

## **BALF Cell Differentials**

Group	Macrophages	PMNs	Lymphocytes
Controls Day 1	$98.750 \pm 0.277$	$0.650 \pm 0.172$	$0.600 \pm 0.120$
Controls Day 3	$98.575 \pm 0.301$	$0.925 \pm 0.245$	$0.275 \pm 0.065$
Controls Day 7	$97.850 \pm 0.313$	$1.500 \pm 0.233$	$0.657 \pm 0.162$
Controls Day 21	$97.950 \pm 0.640$	$1.375 \pm 0.569$	$0.714 \pm 0.114$
Controls Day 156	$98.250 \pm 0.250$	$1.250 \pm 0.269$	$0.500 \pm 0.107$

# BALF CELL COUNTS

## Controls



Represents the mean and SE for each group.

	Conclusions
Normal cell counts and	differentials within the control groups
	References
None.	

None.

**Appendices**